(c) if the performance of such centres had not been satisfactory, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The report of the Study of Special Employment Programme for the Educated Unemployed (1971—74) published by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission observed that self-employment scheme under agriculture and allied sectors were few and were implemented in a half-hearted manner.

(b) and (c) One of the two schemes under the Programme for the Educated Unemployed (PEU) covered by the Study report related to the establishment of Agro Service Centres. The report observed as follows:—

(i) Under the Special Employment Programme, about 1050 entrepreneurs were trained under all programmes and 1025 Centres were set up providing employment for 3533 persons.

(ii) Central assistance under the scheme for establishment of Agro Service Centres was restricted to meet the training cost of the Degree Holders in Agriculture and to provide interest subsidy to enable them to limit their borrowings to 5 per cent.

(iii) Though the scheme seemed a viable one, very few States could come forward to accelerate the work under the scheme under Self-Employment Programme or Half-a-million jobs Programme.

Implementation of Agro Service Centre Scheme

1192. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tractor Testing and Training Centre, Hissar in its survey report of 1977, had apprised the Central Government that there are various bottlenecks in the thorough implementation of the scheme of Agro-Service Centres;

(b) if so, whether Government had removed the bottlenecks in the Scheme of the Agro Service Centres within past 10-12 years; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken so far by Government and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Tractor Traning Centre, Hissar in the year 1977 conducted a survey of 201 Agro Service Centres to assets their performance and difficulties.

(b) and (c) The Agro Service Centre Scheme was implemented through the 17 State Agro Industries Corporations established in the country. The Government of India took the following steps to improve implementation of the scheme.

(i) Changes were made in the training courses of Agro-entreprenneurs to make it more fruitful by including business management and accounting aspects.

(ii) State Governments and State Agro Industries Corporations were advised to use the Agro Service Centres as approved outlets for marketing of agricultural inputs to the maximum extent possible.

(iii) State Agro Industries Corporations were advised to review the working of Agro Service Centres periodically. The Corporations were also advised to identify the factors responsible for losses/uneconomic returns and to suggest corrective measures to the entrepreneurs.

In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council, the

Agro Service Centre Scheme was transferred to the State sector with effect from 1-4-1979.

Recommendations on the pattern of Agricultural Development

1193. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Report on the patterns of Indian Agricultural Development—a District Level Study undertaken at the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development about the following points: (i) Investment in water; (ii) Flood control; (iii) Provision of Irrigation; (iv) Watershed management; and (v) Development of infrastructures in new areas and the followup action taken on each recommendations; and

(b) what are the, State-wise, results obtained during the last three years in increasing agricultural production and productivity as a result thereof under; (i) the special Food-grains Production Programme;

(ii) National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture and (iii) Assistance to small and Marginal Farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Report on the Patterns in Indian Agricultural Development has made recommendations for larger investments for providing irrigation facilities, water management, adoption of flood control measures, appropriate water preservation technology through watershed management, development of appropriate dryland technology and strengthening of infrastructure including markets, communications, research and extension etc.

These aspects have been taken care through various programmes and activities. These include National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, larger outlays for increased irrigation facilities and water management alongwith flood control measures, increase in the infrastructural facilities i.e. marketing, storage and strengthening of research and extension system.

(b) A statement giving State-wise details of foodgrains production and productivity in respect of major States is enclosed (*See below*). There has been overall increase in production and productivity during 1988-89 as a result of the implementation of the various development programmes.

Statement

Production and Productivity of Foodgrains from 1986-87 to 1988-89

State	Production in lakh tonnes			Productivity in Kg./Hect.		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (likely)	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	91.63	96.91	129.37	1189	1327	1596
Assam	25.88	28.99	26.54	1003	1117	1011
Bihar	109.10	90.75	133.65	1159	990	1363
Gujarat	30.96	13.68	56.97	746	506	1185
Haryana	76.35	63.02	94.61	1843	1939	2255
Himachal Pradesh	11.73	8.72	11.38	1338	1013	1296
Jammu & Kashmir	13.73	9.66	16.19	1565	1100	1697
Karnataka	76.25	63.53	68.04	970	828	964